

# Saks & Company

Pennsylvania Avenue.

Seventh Street.

Summer Hours: Saturdays, 8 to 6. Other Days, 8 to 5.

## The Fullest, Freest Latitude Ever Given in a Special Sale.

**Absolutely Unrestricted Choice is Offered of**  
**Every Fancy Cheviot Suit**  
**Every Fancy Cassimere Suit**  
**Every Fancy Worsted Suit**  
**Every Homespun Suit**

—And that means, including the \$38 Suits — the **FINEST IN THE HOUSE**—both Two and Three Garment Suits. You know every pattern is exclusive; every model original and distinctive—and that in any grade Saks Clothing is without equal. Selection rests with you.

## Rumage Among the Small Lots

—You'll likely find just what you're needing—and the present prices are as "dimes to dollars" compared with the regular prices.

### Men's Clothing

COATS AND VESTS, fancy chevrons and cassimeres and self-striped serges; left from suits sold up to \$12.50. Mostly large sizes. \$5.00

ODD VESTS, plain and fancy, left from suits sold up to \$3.50. Sizes 34 to 46. 25c

FANCY VESTS, one and two of a lot. Washables and flannels. Solid and striped. \$2.50. 95c

RUBBERIZED RAINCOATS, tan, olive and brown. Sold up to \$15. \$7.50

WORK COATS, in denim. Sizes from 34 to 42. Sold up to \$12.50. 35c

WHITE DUCK COATS, for youths, in all colors and sizes. Sold up to \$12.50. 75c

SEPARATE PANTS—Striped worsteds and fancy chevrons, and some left from suits. \$2.40 and \$3.40

grades. \$1.95

\$5, \$6 and \$7.50 grades. \$2.95

### Shoes.

WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS LOW SHOES, Pumps and Oxfords—broken sizes of the grades up to \$3. 95c

WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS HIGH SHOES, Button styles, in all the new styles. Broken sizes of the grades up to \$3.50. \$1.85

WOMEN'S LOW SHOES—Pumps and Ties—in all the popular leathers and materials, and in the best shapes. Broken sizes of the grades up to \$3.50. \$1.50

WOMEN'S TURKISH SLIPPERS, in all colors and all sizes. Regular price, 50c. 39c

MEN'S LOW SHOES, in all our best styles of the season; and in all leathers. We've put all the broken sizes of the \$4, \$5 and \$6 grades into one lot, for choice at. \$2.65

MISSIE'S and CHILDREN'S LOW SHOES, in all leathers and in all the new styles. Broken sizes of the grades up to \$2.50. \$1.00

MISSIE'S and CHILDREN'S WHITE SHOES—High and low cut. Broken sizes of the grades up to \$1.50. 65c

EDIBLE SNAILS.

Paris the Great Market, Distributing 100,000,000 Annually.

From the Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

Snails are not so popular as an article of food in this country as they are in France. They are not very easily digested, but they are a nutritious and wholesome food, especially when kept a little time after gathering and purged of the possible injurious vegetable substance they may contain.

The great snail market at the present time is Paris. More than 100,000,000 are distributed there annually, of which over 80,000,000 pass through the Central market of that city alone. A goodly number are exported to America. France of herself cannot supply the demand, but looks to Italy, Switzerland and even Germany to satisfy in part her requirements.

Those experienced say that snail breeding is easy and inexpensive and that fortunes have been made out of the business in France. If one takes up snails commercially it is indispensable that he breed them, and this can be very economically done.

Knowing the customs of snails, nothing can be easier than to establish a pen or snailery for wholesale cultivation. A plot of ground in the country, a little calcareous if possible, damp or easily irrigated at discretion, for dampness is absolutely necessary to the snail, is all that is needed.

Surround the pen with a fencing of very fine wire, which must also go under the ground to a depth of 0.30 centimeters to prevent the occupants' escape. It is best to border the pen at the bottom with tinned planks, preventing all possibility of the young snails especially getting away.

Small loving cool and shady spots, plant little shrubs, of box or anything similar, in the pen. Some odorous plants, such as thyme, rosemary, etc., will give a good

### Boys' Clothing.

ALL THE BOYS' FANCY WAIST SUITS—Sailors and Russians; Fancy Stripes. Those selling up to \$1.00. 59c

Those selling up to \$1.00. 95c

BOYS' KNIKER-BOCKERS: Sizes 2, 4, 5 and 6 Regular 50c and 55c grades. 25c

BOYS' WASH BLOOMER PANTS: crash and stripes in "bloomer" sizes. Regular 25c and 30c grades. 19c

BOYS' KNIKER-BOCKERS: Suits; Fancy Chevrons, Cassimeres and Worsteds—some with 2 pairs of Pants. Broken sizes, remember—

\$1.98 and \$2.48 grades. \$1.15

\$3, \$3.50 and \$4.00 grades. \$2.15

\$5, \$6 and \$7.50 grades. \$3.15

BOYS' SPRING-WEIGHT REEFERS: Plain Red and Blue patterns. \$3.50 and \$4.00 grades. \$2.98

BOYS' FANCY KNIKER-BOCKERS: a big variety of patterns; but only a pair or two of a lot—just HALF PRICE—

75c grade. 38c

\$1.00 grade. 50c

\$1.50 grade. 75c

\$2.00 grade. \$1

\$2.50 grade. \$1.25

BOYS' BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR: long or short sleeves and ankle or knee length; all small sizes; 25c and 30c grades. 15c

BOYS' UNION SUITS, light-weight Balbriggan; in sizes up to 8 years. The 70c grade. 35c

Straw Hats.

Sizes break oddly—but when all styles and all grades are combined it makes sizes practically complete. There are Sen-nits, Split Straws, Milans, Porto Ricans and Mackinaws all in a jumble here.

Hats that have sold up to \$3. 95c

Choice. 95c

Don't Miss Them.

In our next Sunday Magazine: "Crystal Among Clouds," by Herman Schaffner, entry No. 42 in our prize story competition; "The Gods of Simla," by Michael White, entry No. 43 in our prize story competition; "The Playwright's Side," by Paul Armstrong, another installment of "Who Was Belle Carillon?" by Gelett Burgess; "The Human Hand," by James Jay, Jr., another installment of "The Forbidden Way," by George Gibbs, and a double-page center by James Montgomery Flagg, entitled "Cut-up Pictures."

Sanitation in Berlin.

From the New York Tribune.

The announcement of the practical completion of Berlin's gigantic system of sanitary sewerage and drainage calls attention to probably the most noteworthy undertaking of the kind in the world, which may well serve as an inspiring example to many other communities.

The work has taken nearly forty years and has cost more than \$1,000,000 a year. Meantime the city has grown from a little more than a provincial town of 80,000 inhabitants to a truly imperial metropolis of 2,100,000—a growth which has made the problem of sanitation out of the achievement of the work in question. Indeed, it is one of the direct consequences of German imperialism. When the empire was created and Berlin was made its capital that city felt that it must show itself worthy of its high estate, and therefore it set itself about its sanitation.

More figures concerning the hundreds of miles of pipes which convey the sewage and drainage of the city might not be edifying. What is more to the pur-

### Tackle This Tackle, Fishermen.

Big reductions for standard features known by every fisherman.

2-foot, 3-ply Leaders that sell for 10c. SPE-CIAL. 4 for 25c

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3-foot, Single-ply Leaders that sell for 10c. SPE-CIAL. 4 for 25c

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## BARE TRUST FACTS, DEEDS PROPOSES

(Continued from First Page.)

President Roosevelt they were urged to send information as to what would be done before 10 o'clock the next morning in order to save the situation before the stock exchange opened.

"I got the White House on the long-distance telephone at 9 o'clock in the morning," said Mr. Perkins, "and I told out the President's view of this matter. Just then Judge Gary and Mr. Frick came in. I had the wire at quarter to 10, when Mr. Gary came to the wire and said he would let me know in a few minutes. At five minutes to 10 he told me that the President said he had decided to interfere and that he and Mr. Frick were willing to vote to put the deal through. At three minutes to 10 I never felt that the President was asked to pass on any technical legal question."

"I don't think so, either," said Judge Bartlett. "I don't think he paid any attention to it."

### For Bureau of Publicity.

"Even if we had continued incorporation laws," Mr. Perkins continued, "it would be necessary to have at Washington a place to report the business of concerns doing an interstate business and that publication of their business should be made here. This is a great question, and we are meeting with new conditions every day."

Mr. Littleton declared one of the most important matters before the steel committee was what remedial legislation should be recommended to Congress.

Shall the Sherman anti-trust law be repealed? That would not be to return to the period of barbaric competition in business.

"Shall it not be enforced? That would be prostituting the dignity and honor of government."

Shall it be amended and elaborated, and if so, how shall it be amended and elaborated? That is the most troublesome problem confronting us."

### ANCIENT TAPESTRIES.

Woven Hangings for Churches.

First British Manufactory.

From the Art Journal.

The custom of draping our walls with tapestries goes back to Anglo-Saxon times when "wall clothings" adorned the hall on occasions of high festival or of ceremony. These were often enriched with representations of heroes or scenes from legends wrought in purple and other colors and were greatly esteemed as gifts or legacies.

After the death of Brithnot, Ealdorman of the East Saxons, in the battle of Maldon, in the year 991, his widow executed his last wishes by having principal episodes in his life and presented it to the cathedral of Ely, so that the recollection of his actions and the events of his life should be a perpetual reminder to the faithful.

One of the last scenes must have been the grim struggle at Heybridge, where the bridge of the river, the Tiber, by three—Wulfstan, Alphegus and Macgus—until the tide turned and the line of the river, when the battle of Maldon was won.

The Abbey of Croylund was rich in woven hangings, some being decorated with lions and others with flowers in the tenth century, and a very early inventory of Exeter Cathedral mentions a tapestry or carpet of English work, and the hangings were probably long and narrow, resembling in that the tapestry of Bayeux, which is a very early example of coarse embroidery executed on a linen ground.

A manufactory of Gothic tapestries existed in London in the reign of King Edward III, who caused inquiry to be made into its condition. The tapestry of the later again interfered and placed it under the care of four purveyors. About the middle of the fifteenth century a most important manufactory was established in England. It was due to the initiative of King Henry VI, who was a great lover of tapestries, and to William Sheldon of Weston, and Brailles in Warwickshire, and Beoley in Worcestershire.

The American Temperament.

From the North American Review.

It is a curious but inevitable irony that the American temperament, so notorious for its overweening confidence and self-esteem, should be of all temperaments least reflective, and for all its self-consciousness, should know itself so ill.

When criticized, it is either perplexed or amused; when alleged to be apologetically boastful, and seemingly deluged in misconception and misrepresentation. A striking instance of this singular trait is the way Americans abroad exaggerate their native mannerisms and become veritable caricatures of themselves in the eyes of the foreigner.

A good-natured minister of the national type, in its extreme form the tendency might be characterized as living up to a libel to save the trouble and expense of legal procedure. This is due to a sort of mistaken chivalry or to mere childish irresponsibility as is hard to determine, as it is unnecessary—either a reprehensible or a commendable dependence upon foreign opinion something of a native shrewdness for judging others by their own standards.

It is much more to be attributed to an instinctive aversion from the pangs of introspection and self-criticism than to the using other people as mirrors. No other nation, perhaps, has played so sensationally on the emotions of the audience stood so in need of its audience. The histrionic demeanor of Americans abroad, at times so very like the behavior of actors on the stage, is due to this light of the sun. It is a real clue to the national temperament. If only by the reaction of others do we achieve any definite notion of what we ourselves are, it is small wonder that we have cultivated the habit of making ourselves the only actors in our own lives, only it is a strange art for an otherwise inarticulate nation, a curious dependence for a free people.

Proof.

From Punch.

Boatman—Peter an' me'll not be able to take ye out fishin' tonight, ma'am, but Peter's nephew will be after takin' ye 'v' ye like.

"Well, I hope Peter's nephew is cleverer than Peter is."

Boatman—He is, ma'am—he's younger.

A French Ambassador's Conscience.

From the London Globe.

Now and again our chancellor of the exchequer receives anonymous sums from those who some time have accidentally or by design defrauded the treasury. Recently the French minister of finance received 2 francs 10 centimes. The modest return evidently set some one thinking, for a few days later came the restitution of £13,312.

The restitution of £13,312, however, is not a large sum, but it is a bit of a grip on the pocket. You ought to have told me what you did with it—if it wouldn't have taken you too long."

"You ought to have told me I had to play a new part every night," said Loveland, and the young man did the middle-aged one, looking each other straight in the eyes, conceived for one another an instant of mutual respect and understanding by a person of experience that I should have enough to get on with until I could buy some more of the same."

"Well, that depends on how soon you buy," returned Jacobus, less bitterly.

"I don't know," said Loveland, on the leg once you got out here at this God-forsaken place, with your ticket paid, and your money made of money, especially the past two weeks. Heaven! What a frost! We've been livin' on our gleams from last month (when we were going like smoke) and countin' on the how juvenile lead to help work up better business. That's why I'm so sore at your not coming."

"I suppose you must make the best of a bad job," returned Jacobus, less bitterly.

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## LOVELAND AND HIS DISCOVERIES IN AMERICA

BY C. N. AND A. M. WILLIAMSON

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CHAPTER XXX. Show Folks.

"Mo-dunk!" shouted a brakeman, slamming the door of the day coach in which Loveland had traveled since some vaguely remembered hour in the night, when he had changed trains.

He had done so, sitting on the hard red seat, his head leaning wearily against the window frame; and he started up at the yell which for an instant seemed part of his dream.

But then, everything lately had been a dream. His weird experiences in New York, the absence of his mother from the mother and the London bank in answer to his cable appeal; the coming of the telegram from Jack Jacobus, accepting the very modest terms named at Bill's suggestion; his start from the magnificent Grand Central station in New York, where he had been waiting for his train, his ticket awaiting him. And now, as he bundled half dazed out of the local train he had boarded some hours ago, the dream suddenly grew more bewildering than ever.

What a contrast was this little country "depot" with the splendors of the Grand Central New York! The station building was little better than an exaggerated shed, and no town was to be seen. The station was a row of brown fields which billowed round the railway shelter and its high platform, like a wintry sea round a small, bleak isle.

There was a very different order of things here. The passengers, waiting for the train, were a group of men, looking on a bench outside the window, but they were long-time when "wall clothings" adorned the hall on occasions of high festival or of ceremony. These were often enriched with representations of heroes or scenes from legends wrought in purple and other colors and were greatly esteemed as gifts or legacies.

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